sions of the bodies of the two; but the *Cephalophus dorsalis*, nevertheless, has much the stronger build. The head and ear of the latter are relatively and absolutely the largest, whilst the length of the tail preponderates in *C. maxwellii*.

	C. dorsalis.	*C. maxwellii.*
	in.	in.
" Length from snout to root of tail (taken laterally)	$27\frac{1}{2}$	26
Height at shoulder (with straightened limb) ..	16	16
——— at hip (with straightened limb)	17	17
Depth at chest.....	7	7
Length of tail to tips of hairs.....	4	$5\frac{1}{2}$
——— of tail to the end of the vertebræ	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Head: length, muzzle to occiput	7	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Ear, in greatest length.....	3	$2\frac{3}{4}$

"In the Bay Antelope the nasal and zygomaxillary regions are half an inch broader than in the other species, and they are likewise more prominent and arched both across and lengthwise.

"The inside of the ear of *C. maxwellii* is covered with long hairs; in *C. dorsalis* the ears are bare, or have but a trace of short hairs near the margin.

"Both species possess interdigital pits on all the feet, and both have shallow, rudimental suborbital glands; but the Bay Antelope differs markedly from the other in its possessing two deep inguinal sacs: there is neither an external nor internal trace of these in *C. maxwellii*.

"As regards the internal organs, these are formed on the same ruminant model, there being four cavities in the stomach and a capacious cæcum. There is a trenchant difference, however, in the comparative lengths of the intestinal tract, the stronger animal having the shorter gut. Thus in

	C. dorsalis.		*C. maxwellii.*	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
" The small intestine measures	22	0	25	3
The great intestine, minus cæcum	7	7	10	3
The cæcum	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	0	8

"From the animals being both adult, of the same sex, and, broadly speaking, similar in size, it may reasonably be inferred that this striking variation arises from specific difference. Our want of knowledge of the precise food and habits of each in their native haunts debars a physiological reason being guessed at."

10. On Peruvian Birds collected by Mr. Whitely. By P. L. Sclater, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., and Osbert Salvin, M.A., F.L.S.—Part V.*

Since our last communication to the Society upon this subject two small collections have been received from Mr. Whitely. The

* For Part IV. see P. Z. S. 1869, p. 151.

first of these was formed in the Cosnipata valley, the second in his former collecting-grounds round Tinta.

The valley of Cosnipata, which is well shown in the map attached to Mr. Markham's 'Travels in Peru and India,' is situated on the eastern slope of the Andes of Caravaya, and is drained by the river of the same name, which is an affluent of the Madre di Dios, until recently supposed to flow into the Purus, but now believed to pour its waters into the Beni †.

Mr. Whitely has written a letter to General Lefroy concerning his expedition into this valley, from which, by the kindness of that gentleman, we have been enabled to extract the following particulars.

Mr. Whitely left Tinta on the 12th of August, 1868, and arrived at Cusco on the 17th. From Cusco he proceeded, after a short stay, to Paucartambo on the river of that name (elevation 9400 feet). Leaving Paucartambo on the 31st with an *arriero* and one Indian he ascended the bare ridge of the Andes, and after various adventures reached Tres Cruces, at the summit of the pass (elevation 11,900 feet), on the 2nd September. Next day he commenced the descent into the valley of Cosnipata, finding the road so bad and stony that he was compelled to walk the whole eighteen miles down to San Pedro, a recent settlement consisting of two new wooden huts. On the 4th he descended the valley five leagues further, to the hacienda of Cosnipata.

This is described as a clearing about a mile long by a mile broad, and consisting of some twelve wooden huts, with about thirty work-people, more than two-thirds women. The principal products are coca, coffee, and cocoa. The houses are in a wretched condition of decay, and, if not better looked after, must in the course of a few years inevitably fall into the hands of the Chunchos. Mr. Whitely computes the height of Cosnipata as 2350 feet above the sea-level, but descended the valley to some huts of Chuncho Indians which are only 1650 feet above the sea-level.

After remaining in the valley three months, as the rainy season had set in, Mr. Whitely set out to return to Paucartambo. The journey back was frightful, as the rain was pouring down in torrents, and he had to ascend the mountain for eighteen miles on foot. He accomplished the ascent in two days, and reached Paucartambo on the 30th of November, 1868, in safety.

The Cosnipata collection contains about 80 skins, amongst which are examples of the following species, namely :—

I. Passeres.

1. *Hirundo erythrogastra.*
2. —— *leucorrhoa.*
*3. *Neochelidon tibialis.*
4. *Procnias occidentalis.*
5. *Calliste cyaneicollis.*
6. *Tanagra cœlestis.*
7. —— *striata.*
8. *Ramphocœlus jacapa.*
9. *Saltator azaræ.*
10. *Orchesticus atcr.*
11. *Spermophila luctuosa.*
12. —— *castaneiventris.*
13. *Volatinia jacarina.*
14. *Coturniculus peruanus.*
15. *Chrysomitris capitalis*, Cab.

† *Cf.* Chandlers. J. R. G. S. xxxvi. p. 114.

16. *Ostinops atrovirens.*
17. *Cyanocorax violaceus.*
18. *Synallaxis albigularis.*
*19. *Muscisaxicola fluviatilis,* Scl. et Salv.
20. *Elainea pagana.*
21. *Myiozetetes cayennensis.*
22. —— *granadensis.*
23. *Tyrannus melancholicus.*
*24. *Pipra chloromeros,* Tsch.
25. *Rupicola peruviana.*

II. Picariæ.

26. *Trogon heliothrix,* Tsch.†
27. —— *melanurus.*
28. *Nyctidromus albicollis.*
*29. *Cypseloides fumigatus.*
30. *Crotophaga ani.*
31. *Ramphastos cuvieri.*
32. *Dryocopus trachelopyrus.*
33. *Psittacula sclateri,* G. R. Gray.

III. Accipitres.

34. *Asturina nattereri,* Scl. et Salv.

IV. Columbæ.

35. *Columba vinacea,* Temm.
36. *Leptoptila rufaxilla,* Rich. et Bern.

V. Gallinæ.

37. *Ortalida guttata,* Spix.
38. *Penelope cumanensis,* Jacq.

VI. Grallæ.

39. *Charadrius virginicus,* Bork.
40. *Actiturus bartramius,* Wils.
41. *Tringa maculata* (Vieill.).
42. *Rhyacophilus solitarius* (Wils.).

We have been much disappointed with the poverty of the avifauna of this district, as evidenced by Mr. Whitely's collection, which was the result of nearly three months' assiduous labour, and a journey of 300 miles altogether. Not one species is new, and most of them are well known and of wide range. The groups of Trochilidæ, Dendrocolaptidæ and Formicariidæ are entirely unrepresented. Almost the only species of interest are the following four:—

3. Neochelidon tibialis.

Petrochelidon tibialis, Cassin, Pr. Acad. Sc. Phil. 1853, p. 370.
Neochelidon tibialis, Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 347.
Atticora tibialis, Baird, Rev. A. B. p. 307.

The only trustworthy localities for this peculiar species hitherto recorded are Panama and New Granada.

19. Muscisaxicola fluviatilis, Scl. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 187.

Mr. Whitely's specimens of this species agree with the types collected by Mr. Bartlett on the Ucayali.

24. Pipra chloromeros, Tsch. F. P. p. 144.

Discovered by Tschudi in the wood-region of eastern Peru: in Sclater's collection from Bolivia.

29. Cypseloides fumigatus, Streubel; Sclater, P. Z. S. 1865, p. 615.

Natterer obtained the original specimens of this species in S.E. Brazil.

† Faun. Per. p. 257.

The last collection from Tinta and its vicinity contains examples of about 57 species. Most of them have already been recorded from this locality; but we subjoin notes upon such of them as call for remark or have not been noticed in our former articles. The additional species to the district are 13 in number, amongst which three are new to science. One of these, a fine new Humming-bird, has been already described by Mr. Gould.

1. Cinclus leucocephalus, Tsch. F. P. p. 180, t. 15. fig. 2.

Two skins of this fine Dipper from Pitumarca are in the collection. The species is unmistakable; but in Tschudi's figure the feet are coloured yellow, whereas in these skins they are of a dark plumbeous. For a general account of the group, see Salvin's article, 'Ibis,' 1867, p. 109. The nearest ally of the present species is *C. leuconotus* of New Granada, which has the centre of the back and the whole of the lower surface white.

2. Atticora cinerea (Gm.).

Petrochelidon cinerea, Sclater, Cat. A. B. p. 39.
Atticora murina, Baird, Rev. A. B. p. 312.

One example of this Swallow from Tinta. Fraser obtained it at Quito (see P. Z. S. 1860, p. 74).

3. Catamenia analis (Lafr. et d'Orb.); Sclater, Cat. A. B. p. 105.

One female of this little Finch from Tinta.

4. Sycalis luteiventris (Meyen); Sclater, P. Z. S. 1867, p. 342.

A single skin, apparently of this species, but in somewhat abraded plumage.

5. Phacellodomus striaticeps.

Anumbius striaticeps, Lafr. et D'Orb. Syn. Av. in Mag. de Zool.; d'Orb. Voy. Ois. p. 255.

Two skins of this bird were collected near Tinta in January 1869. The species is allied to *P. frontalis* (Scl. Cat. A. B. p. 154), but easily distinguishable by the rufous colour of the wings and lateral rectrices.

6. Ochthoeca polionota, sp. nov.

Supra cinerea, superciliis latis et elongatis albis: secondariorum marginibus angustis rufescentibus: cauda fusco-nigra, rectricis utrinque extimæ pogonio externo albo late marginato: subtus gutture cinereo, albicante mixto, abdomine toto late rufo: crisso cinnamomeo: subalaribus albis rufo vix tinctis: rostro et pedibus nigris: long. tota 6·3, *alæ* 3·5, *caudæ* 3·0, *tarsi* 0·9, *rostri a rictu* 0·8 *poll. Angl.*

Hab. in Peruvia alta, Pitumarca (*Whitely*).

Obs. Similis *O. œnanthoidi*, sed tectricibus alarum non rufo marginatis, dorso cinereo, et rectricis utrinque externæ margine albo differt.

Mr. Whitely obtained his examples of this *Ochthoeca*, which we at first took for *O. œnanthoides*, at Pitumarca, in April and June last. Another nearly allied species is *O. fumicolor*, Sclater, of New Granada and Ecuador. Sclater has skins of the true *O. œnanthoides* collected by Mr. David Forbes in Bolivia.

In the present bird the fourth primary is slightly longer than the third and fifth, and largest. The tail is nearly square, the external rectrices being only slightly shorter than the middle pair.

7. Oreonympha nobilis, Gould, P. Z. S. 1869, p. 295.

Mr. Whitely obtained his specimens of this fine Humming-bird on the Cordillera above Tinta, at an elevation of about 14,500 feet above the sea-level.

8. Buteo brachyurus, Vieill.

Asturina albifrons, Bp.
Buteo albifrons, Schlegel, Mus. d. P.-B. *Buteones*, p. 10.

A single skin of what we believe to be the young of this species.

9. Columba maculosa.

Paloma cobijas manchadas, Azara, Apunt. iii. p. 10.
C. maculosa, Temm. Pig. et Gall. i. p. 113 (1813).
C. pœciloptera, Vieill. N. D. xxvi. p. 344, et E. M. p. 375.
C. maculipennis, Licht. in Mus. Berol.
Patagiœnas maculosa, Burm. La-Plata Reise, ii. p. 496.

Two examples of this Pigeon from Pitumarca. It must be carefully distinguished from its naked-eyed allies, *C. picazuro* and *C. gymnophthalma*, with which Bonaparte and other writers have confounded it. There are specimens of it in the Paris Museum, obtained in Sicasica, Bolivia, by d'Orbigny.

10. Fulica gigantea, Eyd. et Soul.; Sclat. et Salv. Ex. Orn. p. 120; P. Z. S. 1868, p. 463.

A single skin of this magnificent species from the Laguna of Lanqui, south of Tinta, obtained in February 1869.

11. Ibis melanopis, Gm.; Bp. Consp. ii. p. 155; Tsch. F. P. p. 298.

Two skins of this Ibis from Pitumarca. Tschudi has already recorded its occurrence in the highlands of Peru.

12. Merganetta turneri, sp. nov.

Merganetta leucogenys, Scl. et Salv. P. Z. S 1869, p. 157.

Supra nigra, interscapulio et scapularibus rufo marginatis: capite colloque toto albis, linea rostrum cingente, pileo medio in strigam nuchalem producto et linea utrinque collum descendente niger-

rimis: alis extus cærulescenti-cinereis: speculo alari æneo-viridi; tectricibus alarum et secundariis albo auguste terminatis: abdomine nigro, ventre medio fusco variegato: crisso et uropygio nigris, albo minute vermiculatis: caudu fuscescenti-cinerea unicolori; tectricibus subalaribus cinereis: rostro et pedibus obscure rubris: long. tota 16·0, *alæ* 7·5, *caudæ* 5·0, *rostri a rictu* 1·5, *tarsi* 1·8, *digiti medii cum ungue* 2·3.

Fem. *Supra cinerea, lateribus cervicis et uropygio albo nigroque minute vermiculatis; dorso nigro flammulato; alis albo bifasciatis: speculo alari obscure æneo-viridi; subtus fulvo-rufu unicolor: long. tota* 16·0, *alæ* 6·4, *caudæ* 4·0, *rostri a rictu* 1·35.

Hab. in Andibus Peruviæ meridionalis.

In our paper on Mr. Whitely's birds read before this Society on the 11th of March last, we have referred this bird to the species described by Tschudi as *Merganetta leucogenys*. Having, however, more recently made a re-investigation of the group, we have convinced ourselves that Tschudi's bird is, so far as can be decided by his figure and description, inseparable from the *Merganetta columbiana* of New Granada, and that the present species must be regarded as undescribed, being equally distinct from the New-Granadan form, and from the Chilian *Merganetta armata*. From the former it differs in its larger size, and black breast and flanks, which are only relieved by some brownish marks in the middle of the belly. In the New-Granadan bird, which is well represented in Des Murs's 'Iconographie' (tab. vi.), the whole abdomen is white, sparingly striped with narrow blackish markings, and the bill is narrower and much less elevated than in this species. *Merganetta armata*, of which an excellent figure will be found in Gray and Mitchell's 'Genera of Birds,' resembles the present bird in having a black breast; but the edges of the scapularies are white instead of rufous, and the throat and fore neck are black, instead of being pure white as in its two northern allies. It would seem, therefore, that our new species occupies an intermediate position as regards the differential characters of the male, just as it does in geographical range, between the two known species. As regards the female, our specimen does not appear to differ in colour from the corresponding sex of *Merganetta armata* (Des Murs, Icon. t. xlviii.). We are not yet acquainted with the female of *M. leucogenys*; but in all probability it would also bear a similar dress.

The male bird now described was shot and skinned by Mr. Turner, a friend of Mr. Whitely's, near Tinta. We have therefore acceded to Mr. Whitely's request to call it, if new, after his friend's name. The female was obtained by Mr. Whitely himself in the same neighbourhood.

13. PHALACROCORAX BRASILIANUS (Gm.).

Graculus brasilianus, Bp. Consp. ii. p. 170.

A single skin, apparently referable to this widely distributed species of Cormorant.

11. Description of a New Species of *Dacelo* from North-western Australia. By John Gould, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., &c.

I have long had in my collection a pair of a species of *Dacelo* which I could not satisfactorily determine; but not having a sufficient series of *Dacelo cervina* for comparison, I have hesitated to describe it as new. Having, however, recently obtained several examples of the last-named bird, I find that the species from North-western Australia is quite distinct, and I therefore propose for it the name of

Dacelo occidentalis, sp. nov.

D. *affinis* D. cervinæ *sed diversa, rostro multo robustiore, coloribus pallidioribus, et præcipue pogonio externo rectricis extimæ conspicue albo fasciato distinguenda.*

Long. tot. 16·0, rostri 3·2, al. 7·5, caud. 4·5 poll. Angl.

December 9, 1869.

Dr. E. Hamilton, V.P., in the Chair.

Mr. Sclater made some remarks on recent additions to the Society's Menagerie, amongst which were particularly noticed:—

1. A Two-toed Sloth, obtained at Panama by Mr. C. Gilman of the R.M.S. 'Neva,' and purchased of him for the Society's Menagerie on the 29th of September. Mr. Sclater believed that this Sloth, which was obviously distinct from the common *Cholœpus didactylus* associated with it in the collection, might ultimately be found to be referable to the newly described *Cholœpus hoffmanni* of Peters*, but was unable to decide this question positively from an examination of the living specimen.

2. Two Persian Gazelles (*Gazella subgutturosa*), presented by Thomas Kerr Lynch, Esq., on the 1st of October, being the first examples of this rare Gazelle that had been received by the Society since those received in 1852, and figured in Wolf and Sclater's 'Zoological Sketches' (vol. i. pl. 22).

3. A female of the Cape Ant-bear (*Orycteropus capensis*), from the same locality as the male of this animal, purchased October 6th. This example has been placed along with the male purchased on the 18th of June last; and the pair seemed thriving and likely to do well together.

4. A Say's Snake (*Coronella sayi*) from North America, purchased 15th of October, being the first example of this species exhibited alive.

5. A second example of the Collared Fruit-bat (*Cynonycteris collaris*) from Natal, purchased November 1st.

* Monatsb. Berl. Acad. 1858, p. 128, and 1864, p. 678.

6. A South-American Rat-snake (*Spilotes variabilis*) from Demerara, presented to the Society by Thomas Hounslow, Esq., of Georgetown, Demerara, and received on the 5th of November.

7. Two Gibbons, deposited in the Society's Gardens by Mr. G. S. Rodon of the 1st Royals, Cannanore, India. These Gibbons, according to a letter received from Mr. Rodon, had been obtained on the Malayan peninsula. The larger one (a male), supposed to be about three years old, had been caught in one of the islands of the Mergui archipelago, where the species is said to abound. The smaller (female), believed by Mr. Rodon to be about eighteen months old, had been obtained in the province of Tenasserim. Both were probably referable to the White-handed Gibbon (*Hylobates lar*). These Gibbons were in very feeble health when received, but had slightly improved since their arrival, which gave some hope of their ultimate recovery.

The following extract was read from a letter addressed to the Secretary by Capt. G. E. Bulger, C.M.Z.S. :—

"I suppose it is right to tell you that I committed a great error by including *Corvus splendens* in my list of birds observed at Wellington, in the Neilgherry Hills, which was published in the P. Z. S. 1866, p. 568. I cannot account for the mistake, nor can I even guess how it occurred. My attention was first drawn to the matter by my friend Lieut.-Col. M'Master, who assured me *Corvus splendens* was not found in the hills. I was difficult to convince; for, though I could not actually remember having seen the bird, I had perfect reliance on my notes, which were made on the spot. I found, however, on examination, that I had nothing whatever about *Corvus splendens* in my notes about the Neilgherries, and that which appeared in the P. Z. S. referred not to Wellington but to Burmah. I regret I should in any way have been instrumental in propagating error. *Corvus splendens*, I feel convinced, has not yet, at all events, been found in the Neilgherry range of mountains."

Prof. Flower exhibited for Mr. Blanford the skull of a Hyrax (*Hyrax brucei*) collected by that gentleman in Abyssinia, which, in addition to the normal dentition, had a supernumerary tooth at the posterior end of the molar series on each side of the upper jaw.

The skull is evidently that of an old animal (a female), and the teeth are much worn. The crown of this supernumerary tooth is simple, slender, tapering, broad in front, and sharp-edged behind, and placed in close apposition to the last normal molar. It has a slight curve forwards and a sharp apex, which, having nothing to oppose it in the lower jaw, projects beyond the worn surface of the tooth in front of it. The crown of the right tooth, which is rather larger than the left, shows a slight tendency to develope a second cusp on its posterior edge. The root of the left tooth is simple, cylindrical, and tapering slightly to its rounded closed apex. The root of the right is thicker, and partially bifurcated at the apex.

The dimensions of this tooth are:—Entire length ·4″; length of portion above the alveolar margin ·25″; diameter at the base of the crown, in either direction, ·14″.

The specimen is deposited in the British Museum, along with a large series of skins and skeletons of the same species collected by Mr. Blanford.

The following papers were read:—

1. Notes on four Specimens of the Common Fin-whale (*Physalus antiquorum*, Gray; *Balænoptera musculus*, auct.) stranded on the South Coast of England. By William Henry Flower, F.R.S. &c.

(Plate XLVII.)

On the 20th of November last the crew of a fishing-boat belonging to Langston in Hampshire brought in the dead body of a large Whale, which they had found floating in the sea about fifteen miles from Havre. They succeeded in beaching the carcase near Fort Cumberland, at the entrance to Langston Harbour, about two miles east of Portsmouth. Hearing that it was being exhibited at this place, I went to see it on the morning of the 25th of November, and put down a few notes upon its external characters, which may be worth the notice of the Society, as it is only by recording all information which can be derived from every available example that an accurate history of these great Cetaceans can be obtained.

Unfortunately the present specimen, in some respects, afforded even less information than usual, in consequence of the very advanced state of decomposition it was in. The cuticle had almost entirely peeled off the surface; moreover fish and sea-birds (with which the part of the carcase floating above the surface of the water was covered when first discovered) had committed ravages upon many parts of the superficial tissues; consequently the natural colour was completely destroyed, and the whole animal appeared of a uniform dirty yellowish white. It was therefore in much the same condition as the large Fin-whale stranded at Pevensey in November 1865, and described in the 'Proceedings' of this Society for that year, at page 699*. As far as could be judged by the external characters, it belonged to the same species.

The animal was lying on the right side, which position enabled me to obtain a view of the blow-holes and also of the dorsal fin, which were not seen in the Pevensey Whale, and to obtain a pretty exact general outline of its form (see Plate XLVII. fig. 1).

All zoological figures of large Whales must be looked upon in the light of compilations from various data, or as restorations from mea-

* The skeleton of this animal is now in the Anatomical Museum of the University of Cambridge, having been, fortunately, secured in a perfect condition by Mr. J. W. Clark, the zealous curator of that excellent collection.